VIEWS OF THE DIPLOMATS.

NO DOUBT THAT NEUTRALITY WILL BE MAINTAINED.

GREAT INTEREST SHOWN AT THE EM-BASSIES-REPORTED DEMAND OF SPAIN DENIED.

Washington, Feb. 5.-Diplomats took a lively interest in the report of the fight at Manlia, realging that the Government of the United States will call upon them early to see to it that no aid of any sort is rendered to the Filipinos, and that no expeditions shall leave their soil with munitions of war or supplies for the insurgents. Specal precautions will be asked at Singapore and Hong-Kong, the principal points of the Eastern grade, to prevent the dispatch of vessels carry ing secret cargoes in aid of the insurgents. It is wileved that the interests of the other nagons in a peaceful state of things in the gast will cause them to exercise special vigilance in this respect, a matter of much imperance in view of the great number and extent of the islands. Without the receipt of arms or ammunition from the outside, the insurgents will be badly handicapped. The United States by refusing to recognize Agoncillo in any way is in a strong position diplomatically, and no goalt is expressed that all European nations will maintain a correct attitude and refuse in any manner to acknowledge that Aguinaldo and his followers have any status warranting

At the British, French and other embassies most directly interested no official word had been received, and the press advices were being relied upon for information. These were sufficent to satisfy diplomatic officials that a grave quation was presented. In the main, however, the foreign opinion was optimistic as to the abit my of the United States successfully to cope with this insurrection, although one eminent aplomatic efficial regarded it as foreshadowing series of colonial conflicts.

POREIGN NEUTRALITY ASSURED.

member of the Diplomatic Corps said the outmak made two things quite clear, namely, that exert any influence in the Philippines, and, see. foreign governments would now recorpire in this evert act of the Filipinos that the United States was justified in using strong represive measures. So long as the Filipinos remined in a passive attitude of resistance, it was pointed out, there might be some justification for foreign sympathy with them. But if this advanced to an aggressive attitude and the killing of American soldiers, this official expressed the bellef that foreign governments would take the view always taken under such roumstances-that an onslaught leading to the killing of the citizens of a country called for the

The idea that the Filipinos could hope for recognition from any foreign Power was dismissed. It is said that the present force of warships at or near Manila are two one German and one French. These uld be quickly augmented, however, from the tain in Asiatic waters, but the officials here do not apprehend that there will be any occasion for extending protection to foreign residents, use to which these vessels could be only as a last resort, as it might be construed this country as an assertion of its inability to maintain order and protect persons and prop-

PRISONERS IN THE EAST.

The dispatch from Madrid stating that the Spanish Government, through the French Emlassy here, had asked for compensation for the hilura of this Government to secure the release of Spanish prisoners, is not borne out by anything received at the State Department up to he present time. M. Thiebaut, the French serious illness, and he has had no recent dealings with the State Department relative to the Spanish prisoners. Frior to his illness he submitted a number of requests in behalf of the Spanish Government. These in the main asked for the release of the prisoners, and he pointed out the extreme cruelty, resulting in some cases in death, with which the Tagalos treated the pris-

that the statements of cruelty were believed to be exaggerated, as the reports from the officers did not show any such condition of affairs. When the Madrid authorities pressed for an eatly release of their people, they were informed that the President was giving to the subject samest consideration and that he had cabled to General Otis for information. This is the status of the negotiation up to the present time, and there has been no suggestion that Madrid wanted compensation for the failure to deliver

COMMENTS OF THE BRITISH PRESS. London, Feb. 6 - "The Times," commenting ditorially upon the dispatches from Mantla,

The insurgent attack was apparently preneditated, and the presumption is strong that Aguinaldo is responsible for the bloodshed. The hally important point is whether the attack Mor is not the beginning of an organized atlempt to fling off American rule. We imagine w news will strongthen the determination of America to take up the 'White Man's Burden.' "The Daily Graphic" says: "By this act of folly the insurgents have not only courted defeat, but have regularized the position of the Americans in the archipelago, and have probably obtained for President McKinley a free hand in the expansion policy, which the Senate has seemed reductant to give him."

The Daily Chronicle" says: "The Filipinos have helped to assure the ratification of the Peace Treaty."

"The Standard" says: "The paucity of news and the boldness of the rebels in their attack ton Manila are ominous, and it is not unlikely that the Americana will have a series of tolltes campaigns over the scattered islands."

The Dally News" says: "The fact that Ameri-Can blood has been shed will secure, we imagine the immediate ratification of the Peace Treaty The Phipines have shown their unfitness for self-government at the very outset by a rash and untimely manifestation."

Thin, pale and consumptive persons should use some constructive tonic that will enrich the blood, increase the nerve force and renew wasted tissues.

Scott's Emulsion is based upon scientific principles. We digest the oil for you by mechanical processes, thus strengthening your digestive organs by testing them. It stops wasting, and produces energy, vigor and warmth. The hypophosphites in it invigorates the nerves, and brain tissues.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

MABINI'S QUEER OPINION.

THOUGHT FILIPING INDEPENDENCE COULD BE SECURED BY BEATING THE AMERICANS.

London, Feb. 5 .- A representative of The Associated Press saw the London representative of Aguinaldo this evening. He did not express surprise at the news from the Philippine Islands, but declared that the Filipinos at Manila States, and had formed the opinion that it was better to fight before the Americans were fur-

The Fillpino representative added that Mabini, the head of the Philippine Cabinet, and his colleagues were convinced that if the Americans were beaten now public opinion in the United States would "insist upon the maintenance of

REPATRIATION OF SPANIARDS. ARRANGEMENTS TO TRANSPORT THE

Madrid, Feb. 5.-It is announced that arrangements for the repatriation of the Spanish troops in the Philippine Islands are being made at New-York and San Francisco. The American Government, it is added, bears the expense of the repatriation, which is to be carried out by the Spanish Transatiantic Steamship Company. The Spanish Government, through the French Embassy at Washington, has sent a emmunication to the Government of the United States saying that, in view of the non-success of the Americans to obtain the release of the Spanish prisoners, the Spanish Government itself has taken steps to obtain their release. But, as this will make necessary a certain expense, the Government of Spain recalls the fact that the stipulations of the Treaty of Paris

of the Spaniards. General Rios, commanding the Spanish troops in the Philippines, cables that Aguinaldo offers in the Philippines, cables that Aguinaldo offers to release the Spanish prisoners on the payment of \$500,000 and the handing over to him of the camon, rifles and 3,000,000 cartridges belonging to the Spaniards. The Government here replied that it could not accept this transaction, as it would be equivalent to indirect protection of the Insurgents, which would be a breach of the Spanish engagements with the United States.

Aguinaldo, it appears, still retains the civil prisoners and the monks.

oblige the Americans to obtain the liberation

SPAIN WILL RESPECT THE TREATY. Madrid, Feb. 5.-The Spanish Government has no news of the conflict at Manila, and it is added that the Government of Spain will "act

in the most correct manner and scrupulously

respect the Treaty of Paris."

ANNIE GREY AT STATEN ISLAND

A SPEECH BY WILLIAM WINTER.

One of the most successful artistic tours of the season has been that of the Scottish lecturer and cocalist, Mme. Annie Grey, of Edinburgh, who has appeared in many American cities, under the man-agement of Major J. B. Pond. Mme. Grey has ctured on "The Poets and Poetry of Scotland, and has illustrated her lecture by singing, with remarkable spirit, feeling, and skill, the representative songs of her native land,—her mother, a venerable lady of seventy-two, playing the plane accompant nts. Mme. Grey will sail for home next Satur day, aboard the Lucania. Her last appearance in America was made on February 2, at the Staten Island Academy, St. George, New-Brighton, States Island, where she gave a recital, for the entertainment of the senior classes and invited guests of that institution. Her programme included fourteen pieces, the gems of which, commended by her sympathetic, capable, and brilliant execution were "The Flowers of the Forest," "The Laird o "Cam' Ye by Athol," "Duncan Gray, and "Ye Banks and Braes o' Bonnie Doon Gaelic song, "Am Flesgach Clonn," was sung with delicious effect, to the accompaniment of a Highland harp, played by the singer. Mme. Grey reminded her audience that the Highland harp was anciently used in Scotland, before the adoption of

The recital was greatly enjoyed and loudly ap-

plauded, and at its conclusion William Winter, president of the academy, spoke as follows:
It is not likely that I shall ever again have so good an opportunity as the present to express my graditude to Annie Grey for the delightful enter-aliment that she has here given. It is more a personal matter than perhaps, to you, it seems or this gentle and generous hady has come here o-day, and has spoken and same for our pleasure, occays, out of the kindness of her heart, she was wishful to express appreciation of my written rithate to very humble tribute, to the romance and the heavily of her native and beloved Scotand. Such a recognition—unexpected, and but ittle if at all deserved—is very precious to me, and my hearty acknowledgment of it cannot be formed inappropriate. The vocation of a writer is attended with many pains and penalties, but such an incident as this may indicate that it is not altogether barrien of rewards.

There are many reasons why, in my various books, I have written about Scotland with affection and enthusiasm. My wife is a native of the Scotch Highlands, and to the Scotch Highlands, therefore, I am indebted for all that I have known of happiness and of success. Scotland, moreover, is the natural home of poetry. Its hills of purple heather, its rocky summits wreathed with mist, its diark, enerching waters, its ancient ruins and its glories and its charms, that no one has ever seen vertiable images of embodied poetry who has not looked from the Braid Hilbs upon the silver Clyde, or in a golden twilight, gazed from the peak of Arthur's Seat upon gray and stately Edinburgh, or from the Martyre' Heach of Iona watehed the emisset glory slowly fading on the red rocks of Arthur's Seat upon gray and stately Edinburgh, or from the Martyre' Heach of Iona watehed the emisset glory slowly fading on the red r

Mull.

Such a country at once creates poets and instills the love of poetry into the hearts of all its children. One of the most favored of those children has graced and charmed our lives, to-day, by her sweet presence and her delicate art, and how truly Scotland is the home of romance, of beauty, and of poetry I think we all have better reason than ever to know and feel, when we consider that she has sent to us a living emblem, so rare and pure, of humour and pathos, of martial spirit and tender feeling, of goedness and grace, of nature and truth, —a creature so bitthe and simple and lovely as Annie Grey.

THE WOES OF AN AUTHOR.

MR. KIPLING ASKS ONLY TO BE LET ALONE, BUT PEOPLE WON'T REGARD HIS WISHES.

The profession of a successful author has, in the opinion of Rudyard Kipling, considerable draw-backs. Mr. Kipling arrived in this city last Thursday, and proceeded to the Grenoble Hotel, at Seventh-ave, and Fifty-seventh-st. He chose the Grenoble because he thought he would be quiet there. Within two hours after his arrival about twenty callers had asked to see him, and three times as many letters had been received. Within twenty-four hours the callers had amounted to over two hundred, and the notes and letters were as great a nuisance as "The Sending of Dana-Da." They came at all times, in the daytime and in the "Watches of the Night." "Many Inventions" were used by those who desired to speak to the unhappy author, who asks of the world only to be let alone, to be regarded as "Beyond the Pale" of receptions and pink teas.

. Kipling's rooms number "Three and an mount of careful preparation can preserve him the "Consequences" of his popularity. The distribution wants to see him as well as read poks. If he were writing "The Greatest Story & World" it would make no difference. The atles would still come to him "By World of h" and in every other way conceivable. Some as even claim to approach him "On the set of a Likeness" to his great-uncle's wife's Cothers work the racket of "A Friend's J."

deparaments are, as heretofore, made exclusively from the captains of the Army. The commissioned were chosen indeed, Mr. Kiping saw nobady at all in the first forty-eight hours of rise stay. He has had the same experience before at other times and in other places and so he does not regard "With Any Amszement" the procession, imost as numerous as. The Men That Fought at finden, of those who tried to see him. The only Man Who Was, abls to pierce his privacy made his visit to New-York began was one of his visit to New-York

HAMILTON ALUMNI DINNE The annual dinner of the New-York lumni of Hamilton College will be held at 6 of the to-mor-row evening in the Hotel Savoy. Chancey S. Trunx will preside. Among the Property of the Property S. Truax will preside. Among the speakers will be Dr. M. W. Stryker, president of the college, the Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler and St. Clair Mc-Kelway.

ARMY REORGANIZATION.

BILL WILL PROBABLY BECOME A LAW AT THIS SESSION.

A REVIEW OF ITS MEASURES-CHANGES IN

ARMS OF THE SERVICE. INV TELEGRAPH TO THE THISCNE.]

Washington, Feb. 5.- The Army Reorganization act, substantially as it passed the House, will become a law at this session of Congress beyond a doubt, in the opinion of its advocates in the Senate and House of Representatives as well as in the Army. This is believed to be unmistakably indicated in the prompt action of the Senate military sub-committee, which has unanimously agreed to bring the measure before the Senate this week. Adjutant-General Corbin spent Friday and Saturday before the committee explaining in detail the features of the proposed organization, and it only remains for the Senate by its action upon the Peace Treaty to say whether a larger Army is needed or not. If the treaty is ratified, as now appears to be certain, the modernized Army promises to follow promptly.

Up to the present time, especially during its consideration in the House of Representatives, the merits of the proposition have escaped pub lie discussion to a great extent, the debate having been deflected almost wholly to the subject of the Peace Treaty and the policy of colonial expansion. In order that the new military system, which is expected to be so beneficial to the Army, may be thoroughly understood, The Tribune has secured from one of the highest technical authorities of the services the following review of the salient features of the bill, and the changes it will effect in our peace establishment, which may be considered as having an official character:

CHANGES IN ORGANIZATION.

An examination of the first section shows that three major-generals and six brigadier-generals are added to the general officers, making the authorized number in the former grade six and in the latter twelve. The cavalry regiments are increased from ten to twelve and the regiments of infantry from twenty-five to thirty. A notable augmentation and reconstruction of the artillery arm are provided for. The regimental organization is abolished, and a corps of artillery equal to fourteen regiments-an increase equal to seven regiments-has been greatly improved For the first time a complete three-battalion (squadron) organization, including a battalion and squadron commander, with a commissioned and non-commissioned staff, is provided for The rank of captain is given to regimental adjutants and quartermasters, and the grade of regimental commissary, with the same rank, is established. Provision is made for two veterinarians, who are to have the pay and allowances but not the rank of second lieutenants. A commissary-sergeant is added to the regimental non-commissioned staff, and an adequate compensation is provided for that meritorious and useful class of officials.

useful class of officials.

For the first time since the year 1869 a legal organization is given to regimental bands, the members of which are well provided for in the matter of rank, pay and allowances. This provision will be highly appreciated throughout the service, as it is hard to keep up the regimental spirit without a good music corps.

SIZE OF INFANTRY COMPANIES.

While the bill was under discussion by the Committee of the Whole a lively discussion sprang up in reference to the size of the infantry companies as fixed in the original bill and as recommended by the House Military Committee. The National Guard influence was opposed to large companies, and there were members not under the influence of that organization who regarded 145 enlisted men as too large a body for one company. Indeed, even the Army was somewhat divided on the ques tion of the best war organization for an in fantry company, it being well known, however, that a great majority favored companies of good size. The German military system, upon which most of the other military establishments of Continental Europe are modelled, gives to an infantry company a peace strength of 150 and provides for its expansion to 250 in time of war. In the House a compromise between the advocates and opponents of strong companies was effected, by which a flexible enlisted force is allowed to the infantry company, the maximum being 145 enlisted men, as originally provided for, and the minimum 60 men. The actual number to be recruited for each company is determined by the President to suit existing conditions. A similar elastic organization is authorized for the cavalry troop, with a maximum of 100 and a minimum of 60 troopers. good size. The German military system, upon

troopers.

The composition of seaceast and field batteries of artillery was left as established in the original 114. The coast battery is to consist of 129 men. Provision is made for two mechanics for each such battery, also for one electriciansergeant to each post garrisoned by coast artillery. One hundred and twenty enlisted men distributed in the different grades are allowed to seek field battery. The organization prodistributed in the different grades are allowed to each field battery. The organization provided for batteries is a permanent one, not liable to be modified by the President, as in the cases of infantry companies and troops of cavalry. A feature that will commend itself to any one familiar with the military service is the provision for cooks at the rate of two for each company and one for each band. This provision, it is condently experted, will add much to the comfort and will greatly promote the health of the troops.

EQUALIZING PROMOTIONS.

A provision which, though it may be antago nized by those whose advancement is retarded by it, will yet because of its justness commend itself to the service at large is contained in Sec tion 5, which embodies a scheme "to equalize promotions to captaincies." Lieutenants in the three arms are, regardless of their present relative standing, arranged in a list according to their length of service as commissioned officers

tive standing, arranged in a list according to their length of service as commissioned officers. From this list a sufficient number of officers will be selected for promotion according to the seniority thus established, and to fill the vacancies in the grade of captain in the several arms. After being thus arranged they are to be commissioned "as far as practicable" in the arm to which they belong as lieutenants. After all vacancies in the grade of captain have been filled the remaining lieutenants will continue in their own arm, with the relative rank they occupied previous to the passage of the act.

A similar provision is made for equalizing premotion to the grade of first lieutenant among the second list and of the three arms. A meritorious provision is that which regulates appointments to the grade of second lieutenant. No one will be so commissioned who has passed the age of twenty-five, or who has not attained the age of twenty-one years. The sources of supply are first, the graduates of the military academies: second, enlisted men who have qualified as officers under the provisions of existing law, and third, persons in civil life and "distinguished graduates of colleges and military schools where officers have been assigned as instructors." The passage of a satisfactory moral, mental and physical examination is made an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.

THE CHANGES IN THE STAFF.

THE CHANGES IN THE STAFF. No radical changes are made in the staff of the Army. Some additions are authorized for nearly all the staff departments, the Medical and Pay departments and the Signal Corps recelving the largest increase. Appointments to the Adjutant-General's and Inspector-General's departments are, as heretofore, made exclusively

An attack of which the war bepartment had no notice was made upon the post exchange, or canteen, while the bill was under consideration by the Committee of the Whole, and the sale o beer was interdicted. If the Senate permits this beer was interdicted. If the Senate permits this provision to stand the canteen, whose profits are derived almost exclusively from the sale of beer, is doomed. The result upon the Army will be disastrous. That the exchange has been a potent factor in the maintenance of discipline and in the promotion of good morals and sobriety is conceded by all, or nearly all, whose judgment is of any value. It is to be hoped that

the Senate will strike this pernicious provision from the bill.

The Record and Pension Office of the War Department has been placed on a more sub-stantial basis by raising its chief to the rank of brigadier-general and by providing for an as-sistant, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

Colonel Ainsworth's conduct of that important division has been so conspicuously able that he well merits the distinction the bill seeks to con-

RECRUITS FROM DEPENDENCIES

Authority is also granted by the bill for recruiting organizations serving in the dependent islands, in whole or in part, from the inhabitants thereof. It is not intended to mingle races in the same company-his would be an experiment of doubtful value-but it is thought that the conditions existing in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines might make it desirable to re the Philippines might make it desirable to re-cruit entirely from natives a company or per-haps a battalion of any regiment serving abroad. Time will tell whether this particular legislation will lead to favorable results. Veteran officers in and about the War Depart-

bill, though perhaps not free from minor defects bill, though perhaps not free from minor defects, will greatly strengthen the military service and conduce to the interests of the country. Certainly the framework of the Army, as established by the proposed law, is sound. Aspirants to line commissions must enter the lowest grade, that of second lieutenant, and, unless qualified, will be excluded. The purely military branches of the Staff, the Adjutant-General's and Inspector-General's departments, departments whose functions correspond nearly with those of what in foreign arms is known as "The General Staff," are also well protected. The importance of the power confided to the President to reduce of the power confided to the President to reduce or expand, within certain specified limits rank and file can hardly be overestimated. provision substantially gives to the United States what has been long recognized as a great desideratum—an organization adaptable both to a state of peace and of war.

AGAINST THE TREATY AS IT IS.

A PETITION ADDRESSED TO THE SENATE BY TWENTY-FOUR WELL-KNOWN MEN.

A petition addressed to the United States Senate and protesting against the adoption of the Peace Treaty with Spain has been circulated for the signalocument says in part:

To the Senate of the United States: The under-gned respectfully submit that the treaty be-wen the United States and the Kingdom of Spain, ow before your honorable body, ought not to be ratified until provision shall be inserted as part of its text to the effect that the United States shall be inserted as part not annex the Philippine Islands or Porto Rico, or compel them to become subjects, of the United States without their inhabitants to become citizens, or compel them to become subjects, of the United States without their free consent and the further the petition further dealer.

of a far-reaching character into both the foreign demestic policy of this country; that the late humanity, and for no other purpose; that the Phil-ippines and Porto Rico would become separate defocument further avers that this country is in luty bound to recognize the claims of Porto Ricans and the inhabitants of the Philippines to inde-endence just as the rights of the Cubans have idence just 48 the rights of the Cabans have in recognized, and that forcible annexation of the dipplines would be criminal aggression. It should the business of this country, the petition deres to guarantee the Philippines against foreign gression while the inhabitants work out their in future. The petition ends by saying that the ary should not be ratified until it is so modified it it will insure the independence of the Philipses and Porto Rico, and protect this country from a danger that they will become American States that their inhabitants shall become American Zons.

HARLES FRANCIS HENRY C. POTTER.
THEODORE S. WOOLSEY. HARLES FRANCE THEODORE S. WOOLSEY.

LAN ADLER.
CORGE S. BOUTWELL.
BIN G. CARLISLE.
NOREW CARNEGIE,
ROVER CLEVELAND.
HEODORE I, CUYLER,
HARLES W. ELIOT.
AMUEL GOMPERS.
OHN B. HENDERSON.
CILLIAM B. HORN.
BLOWER.

HARLES W. ELIOT.
WILLIAM J. PALMER.

ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS.

Washington, Feb. 5.-The following Army and Navy orders have been issued:

ARMY.

Lieutenant Colonel OTTO H. FALK, special inspect may be submitted to him at Knoxville, Tenn.

Captain J. WALKER BENET, Ordnance Department, will make six virits to the works of the Walker Company, Cleveland, Ohio, to inspect seacoast guncarriages for the Ordnance.

THENRY S. T. HARRIS, brigade surgeon; Captains
PRANK U. ROBINSON and CHARLES J. STEVENS,
M. United States Cavalry, and First Lieutenant

d Lieutenant VERLING K. HART, 17th United States infantry, will report for duty to the command-ing officer. United States troops, on the transport Sperdam, which is to sail from New York City for

First Lieutenant JOSEPH L. DONOVAN, 21st United States Infantry, will join the 21st United States In-fantry at Platisburg Harracks, New York. Interpat Platisburg Berracks, New York, ontry at Platisburg Berracks, New York, also Infantry, will proceed to Chickemauga, Ga., tates Infantry, will proceed to Chickemauga, Ga., tates Infantry, will proceed to Chickemauga, Ga., The salary of the the muster out of service of volunteer troops in the ST.500 a year.

the State of Georgia.

Lieutenant Colonel HENRY G. SHARPE, assistant commissary general of subsistence will proceed to Chicago, Ill., and relieve Major Oskalosan M. Smith, commissary of subsistence, United States Army, of the duties of purchasing and shipping subsistence supplies at the subsistence depot in that city.

Major SMITH will proceed to St. Louis, Mo., and relieve captain Albert D. Niskern, commissary of subsis-tence, United States Army, of the duties of purchas-ing and shoping subsistence supplies at the subsist-ence depot in that city.

Captain NISKERN will proceed to Denver Col., and re-port to the commanding general, Department of the Colerady, for duty as chief commissary of that de-partment.

colorade, for day as the control of the examining board to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., at such time as he may be required for examination for promotion.

Captain William CROZIER, Ordinance Department, will proceed to the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, Sandy Hook, New Jersey, to test seacoast gun-carriages.

First Lieutenant CHARLES YOUNG, 9th United States Cavairy, will proceed to Macon. Ga., for duty as assistant mustering officer in connection with the muster out of service of volunteer troops in the State of Georgia.

Georgia.

Captain WALTER L. PHELPS, assistant quartermaster, will proceed to Havana and report to the commanding general, Division of Cuba, for duty under the direction of Brigadier-General Charles F. Humphrey, United States Volunteers.

Critical States Volumeers.

A. HiGHES, 13th United States Infantry, will proceed to Chickennauga, Ga. for duty as assistant mustering officer in connection with the muster out of service of volunteer troops in the State of Georgia.

First Lieutenant WILLIAM NEWMAN, 13th United States
Infantry, will proceed to Augusta, Ga., for duty as
assistant mustering officer in connection with the
muster out of service of volunteer troops in the State

The following assignments of officers to regiments

Captain JOHN M. SPOTSENBURG, to the 6th United States Cavalry, Troop M. to date from December 14, 1808, vice Knox, appointed major, inspector-general.

First Lieutenant FRANK A. BARTON, to the 3d United States Cavalry, Troop C. to date from October 16, 1808, vice Rivers, promoted. at Licurenant ROBERT SEWELL, to the let United States Cavalry, Troop M, to date from October 24, 1898, vice Mills, promoted.

First Lieutenant GEORGE C. BARNHARDT, to the 4th Entred States Cavairy. Troop M. to date from November 7, 1908, vice Lookwood, promoted.

First Lieutenant JAMES H. REEVES, to the 2d United States Cavairy. Troop A, to date from November 10, 1818, vice Allen, promoted.

First Lieutenant, KURLY, NAVERED.

First Lieutenant KIRBY WALKER, to the 6th United States Cavalry, Troop R, to date from December 14, lace vice Stotsenburg, promoted.

First Lieutenant CLAUDE R SWEEZEY, to the 5th United States Cavalry, Troop F, to date from December 14, 1808, vice Byron, appointed captain and assistant quartermaster.

First Lieutenant STEPLISTS, D.

First Lieutenant STERLING P. ADAMS, to the 9th United States Cavalry, Troop G, to date from Decem-ber 14 1808, vice Wood, appointed captain and as-sistant quartermaster. NAVY.

Thief Engineer U. S. MCCORE is detached from the Ver-mont and ordered to duty as Inspector of machinery at 'ramps' yard, February 10. thief Engineer G. E. BURD is ordered to the Vermont.

Surge to C G. HERNDON is detached from the Columbia and ordered home to await orders Surgern N. H. DRAKE is detached from the Minneapolis and ordered home to await orders. and ordered home to await orders.

Surgeon J. C. BYRES is detached from the Puritan and ordered to continue duty at the Norfolk Navy Yard.

Lieutenant Commander P. C. HEILNER was promoted to that grade on December 2.

Navai Carles F. T. EVANS receives an additional month's Naval Cadet C. BOONE is detached from the New-York and ordered to the Marblehead. master R. T. M. HALL'S order of January 10 detach-ing him from the chicago is revoked.

Inspector C. W. SLAMM'S order of January 10 directing him to report to the Chicago for duty is re-Assistant Surgeon J. STEPP is detached from the Justin and ordered to the independence. Assistant Paymaster CHARLES MORRIS, Jr., is detached from the Hist and ordered home to await further in-

A NEW STATE ARCHITECT.

GEORGE L. HEINS TO SUCCEED ISAAC G. PERRY.

MR. PERRY'S WORK ON THE CAPITOL-EMI-

NENT FITNESS OF THE NEW INCUMBENT.

Albany, Feb. 5 (Special).-Governor Roosevelt has just given a new proof of his desire to improve the administration of the State's affairs by announcing that he has decided to replace Isaac G. Perry, the Commissioner of the Capitol, with George L. Heins, of the firm of Heins & Lafarge, the well-known architects of New-York. The appointment will be a continuance of the policy which has substituted Colonel John N Partridge for George W. Aldridge as Super intendent of Public Works; Jastrow Alexander for "Lightning Jim" Stewart as State Gas Meter Inspector, and William M. Collier for George P. Lord as Civil Service Commissioner. In every instance the new man promises to be a more efficient servant of the State than the man he

replaced. The Governor expressly disclaims any reflection on the character of Mr. Perry's administration of his office. He simply believes that the State's interests will be advanced by making the change.

Mr. Perry will retire from the office in deserved honor. He was a successful architect in Binghamton in 1883, when he was summoned here by Governor Cleveland and appointed Commissioner of the new Capitol. There was great danger at the time that the people of the State, impatient over the slow progress of the Capitol and its tremendous cost, would support a policy of completing only part of it, and that part in a spirit of the most niggardly economy. Mr. Perry realized that the Capitol was a work which the rich State of New-York could well afford to carry out on a grand scale. He con ducted it with a spirit of honesty, but he did not begrudge the dollars.

HOW MR. PERRY WAS OVERRULED.

No part of the Capitol looks cheap and stingy In comparison with the rest of it, except some portices on the north and south sides, and Mr Perry was not responsible for these. A Capitol Commission, which had as its members George W. Aldridge, Archimedes Russell, an architect, of Syracuse; Campbell W. Adams and Charles T. Saxton, abandoned the tower design for the The petition further declares that the treaty, if | eastern front of the building. Mr. Perry directadopted in its present shape, will introduce changes | ed the expenditure of \$1,000,000 in constructing the handsome approach to the Capitol on its eastern front, and his plans also contemplated bringing the central part of the Capitol forward pendencies under a sovereignty not provided for and contrary to the spirit of the Constitution, and sion at the time, however, had no thought apat there is no precedent for such acquisition. The parently but to roof over the structure and declare it completed. Mr. Perry's design for the eastern front was thus ruthlessly modified, and the \$1,000,000 spent on the eastern approach was virtually sacrificed. The consequence of this proceeding is that the eastern front, which is the one the visitor to Albany first sees as he | twenty-seven years old, of No. 128 East Seventywalks up the State-st, hill, has an unattractive appearance. It may be that Mr. Heins will feel student, was locked up all night in the East Eightycalled upon to recommend to the Legislature eighth-st station, and was arraigned in the Har-

the carrying out of Mr. Perry's plan.

Mr. Perry will doubtless retire from office with considerable satisfaction, on account of the completion a few months ago of the grand western stairway of the Capitol, which was his design also. This is a large double stairway of red Corse Hill sandstone, handsomely carved. design also. This is a large monosciple carved. Possibly also be will take pleasure in the thought that he constructed ventilating shafts in the Capitol, and let in sunlight at various places, thus greatly improving the sanitary conlition of the building DUTIES OF THE STATE ARCHITECT.

In recent years the Commissioner of the Capitol has been rather a State architect than a Capitol architect, and has had charge of the Eighty-eighth-st, station designing of a large number of armories, normal schools, hospitals and other public buildings. The handsome buildings of the great State hospital at Ogdensburg were all planned by Mr. Perry, as well as those now under construction extent of his work may be judged from the statement that the buildings whose construction he was supervising last year had expended on them \$2,000,000. The Governor trinks that a younger man, like Mr. Heins, is better fitted for these duties than Mr. Perry. Mr. Heins was recommended for the office by George B. Post, president of the American Society of Architects; John M. Carrere, of the Society of Beaux Arts, W. R. Ware, professor of architecture in Columbia University; Stanford White and Charles F. McKim, of McKim, Mead & White; Dean E. A. Hoffman, of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine; Bruce Price, president of the Architectural League of New-York; Robert L. Gibson, Lamb & Rich, and Caldwell & Morgan, Mr. Heins and Mr. La Farge were the architects of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, in New-York.

tects of the Cathedrai of New-York.

The salary of the Commissioner of the Capitol

REAL ANTIQUE OAK.

IT IS SEVEN THOUSAND YEARS OLD, AND WAS

From The Chicago Inter Ocean.

White oak logs that have been buried under the site of Chicago for seven thousand years have just been put to use. Professor Ossian Guthrie, the Chicago geologist, who has studied the local strata and helped to unearth the remnants of some of these prehistoric trees, has just come into possession of two toilet brushes, made from this ancient oak, that have surprised the manufacturer of imitation "antique" woods by the wonderful pelish and color of which the genuine antique oak is capable. No precious woods that have ever been imported into Chicago are so marvellously beautiful as these specimens with which Professor Guthrie has just been presented.

Most of these prehistoric logs have been resurrected from their seven-thousand-year-old graves to be divided up among the museums and universities of the country. Walnut, willow, beech and most of the modern native woods have been dug up under these glacial deposits and alluvium of seventy centuries, but the white oak, the same tree evidently that flourishes in the parks to-day, has been preserved best of all.

Some frightful cyclone appears to have bent and laid low the trees at first. The iron fibre is bent and twisted in nearly all of them at one particular spot in the trunk, and it is evident that this was the cause that first buried the glant forests under the sands and alluvium. Some of these trunks have been followed by Professor Guthrie in the excavations for streets and houses for many feet. One trunk, in Sheffield-ave, was unearthed for seventy feet.

Evidently this forest was the first growth after the glacial period. It lies close to the glacial elay, under the alluvial drift, at a general depth of four-

the glacial period. It lies close to the glacial clay, the glacial period. It lies close to the glacial clay, under the alluvial drift, at a general depth of four-teen feet. The cyclone apparently laid the forest low, and the sand and drift were blown up from the lake and covered it. The water formed an alreight capsule about the trunk and kept it from

tight capsule about the trunk and kept it from decaying.

Of late years, however, the surface sewers have drained the water away from the trunks, and the bark and outer layers of wood have gone to decay. The iron fibre of the inner wood is still intact in most of them, however. The wood from which Professor Guthrie's souvenirs are made was dug up near the corner of Calumet-ave, and Thirty-ninth-st., where many of the trunks are being chopped away in sewer excavating.

No inflation antique wood has ever attained the singular beauty of this old ook. It is dark, almost a greenish black, the result of hundreds of years discoloration by the surrounding water. The polish which it has attained is unlike anything ever seen by wood importers. The fibre of the wood was found almost as tough as fine wire in working it up.

The usual process of "antiquing" is to steam and rub the dark color into the wood with bayberry wax, the latter imparting the greenish tint. This tint in Professor Guthrie's specimens has never been attained in the imitation antique, however.

SIBERIA'S GREAT BRIDGE. From The Tomsk Vestnik.

From The Tomsk Vestnik.

One of the grandest engineering works in the network of railways in Central and Western. Siberta is undoubtedly the bridge over the Yenisel. It will cost 2,279,950 rubles, and will be the largest railway bridge in the world. It will be opened for traffic next May, a year before the date originally fixed. The material employed in the construction is stone and iron.

Bronchial Troches A great relief for coughs, hoarse-ness, throat and lung troubles. John I. Brown & Son, Boston.



FOR MEDICINAL USE NO FUSEL OIL

A household remedy and so acknowledged throughout the land. It has prevented a vast amount of sickness and is the only medicinal whiskey acknowledged and taxed by the Government. Look for proprietary stamp on every bottle.

Send for illustrated pamphlet to DUFFY MALT WHISKEY CO., Rochester, N. Y.

Rheumatic Pains!

ours truly, W. C. HAKER, higher at A. Montelone's Boot and Shoe Factory, 100 July a street.

Radway's Ready Relief For the Cure of Pain, Congestion and Inflam, Price 50 cts. a bottle. Sold by All Druggists,

NEURASTHENIA, MORPHINISM,

ALCOHOLISM and all Drug Addictions cured by the Oppenheimer Treat-

131 WEST 45TH ST., NEW YORK.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURB CARVING TABLES (Antique or Flemish Oak), \$7.50. 45 West 23rd Street.

INNOCENT MAN IN A CELL.

PLIGHT OF A LAW STUDENT WHO WAS CHARGED WITH STEALING A SCARFPIN.

Because he was accused of complicity in a theft in a streetcar on Saturday night, Samuel Halstead, Wentworth, charged with being a suspicious per-

Louis Kahn, twenty-one years old, a travelling salesman, of No. 105 East One-hundred-and-fifth st., who is employed by W. G. Mussbard, a shirtwaist manufacturer of No. 611 Broadway, was the complainant. Kahn was on a southbound cablecar of the Third-ave, line on Saturday night. He raised a cry when he reached the platform of the car, near Eighty-sixth-st., that he had been robbed of a six-stone diamond scarfpin. There was great commotion in the car at the time. The conductor stopped the car and prevented people from getting and summoned Policeman Bender, of the East

Kahn pointed out three men as those who helped rob him. The men were John F. Dore, a tailor, thirty-seven years old, of Hunter-ave. Long Island City: Frank Valdez, thirty-eight years old, of No 332 East Thirty-eighth-st., and Halstead. He sald that Halstead and the men jostled him when he at Central Islip and elsewhere. He has been was robbed. Haistead was well dressed and wors the architect of about twenty State armories. a fur-lined overcoat, and he protested his innocence. Valdez tried to escape by climbing over the back of the car, but was captured.

sat down opposite an intoxicated man, who was sitting between the two men under arrest. He was watching the antics of the drunken man. Soon afterward the drunken man and the two men started for the platform. There was a commotion in the rear of the car and the car stopped. He walked to the back platform to see what the commotion was about, when he was pointed out by motion was about, when he was pointed out by Kahn as one of the men who had robbed him. He was arrested. He was afraid to send home, for fear of alarming his people, but he managed to get word to his brother, Jacob Haistend, a lawyer, of No. 170 Broadway. He said that he was taken to Police Headquarters and put through the "third degree," He was examined and searched, his pedigree was taken, and he said that Captain McClusky instruct-ed Detective Finn to see that all three men were remanded.

As Haistead was telling his story his brother,

emanded.

As Haistead was telling his story his brother, facob Haistead, rushed into the courtroom breathess. He declared that the arrest of his brother was an outrage. Kahn up to this time had been mable to swear positively that Haistead was one of the men who had robbed him. He said that Haistead was standing on the platform, and he chought it would be a good idea to have all three men arrested.

Jacob Haistead stated that his brother was his confidential clerk, and was a law student in the New-York University, and was the brother of a

Jacob Halstead stated that his brother was his confidential clerk, and was a law student in the New-York University, and was the brother of a well-known lawyer, Thomas Halstead, of No. 69 Wall-st. who died a few days ago.

Magistrate Wentworth ordered Halstead discharged. Jacob Halstead threatened to bring suit against Kahn for causing the arrest of his brother.

Dore and Valdez were held in \$1.009 ench for examination to-day.

A TRIBUTE TO DR. ROBINSON.

At the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church yesterday Dr. Howard Agnew Johnston, the new pastor, read a tribute to Dr. Charles S. Robinson, the late pastor. New elders and deacons were installed yesterday morning, and in the evening the pastor discussed Jacob's life and death struggle at Penuel. Dr. Johnston will preach a sermon on Lincoln next Sunday morning.

PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE MEETING.

The first Sunday night meeting of the People's Institute at Cooper Union was crowded last evening. It was the beginning of a series at which the subject will be "Modern Problems Ethically Considered." Charles Sprague Smith, the head of the Institute, opened the meeting, and addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. Robert Collyer and Robert Fulton Cutting

European Advertisements.

EUROPEANS AND TRAVEL. LERS will find the London office of The Tribune, 149 Fleet Street, a convenient place to leave their advertisements and subscriptions for The Tribune.

LONDON. The Westminster Palace Hotel.

Facing the Abbey and Houses of Parliament, Telegrams: "Hostelry, London, England."

Hotel de Lille et d'Albion

223, RUE ST. HONORE, PARIS,
BETWEEN THE TUILERIES GARDENS, PLACE VENDOME AND NEW OPERA. ADVANTAGEOUS AR
RANGEMENTS FOR FAMILIES. BEAUTIFUL RAIL
LARGE DRAWING ROOMS, ELECTRIC LIGHT, AC
TELEGRAMS, "LILLALBION," FARIS,